(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2087.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1787.

ABSTRACT of the ſubſtance of the ACT for an emiſſion of bills of credit, publiſhed by the order of the houſe of delegates for the information of their conſtituents.

WHEREAS an emiſſion of bills of credit, at this time of general ſcarcity of ſpecie, is neceſſary to afford a medium of commerce, and to enable the citizens of this ſtate to pay the taxes which the public exigencies require, and it is thought proper and expedient to circulate the ſaid emiſſion on loan, on adequate and permanent funds.

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That bills of credit to the amount of three hundred and fifty thouſand pounds current money of this ſtate, ſhall be printed and ſtruck, with all convenient ſpeed, under the care and direction of two perſons of character and reputation, whom the governor and the council are authoriſed and requeſted to appoint ſupervifors of the preſs for that purpoſe.

And be it enacted, That of the bills of credit to be emitted in virtue of this act, a ſum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds may be lent out on bond on loan, on intereſt at ſix per cent. payable annually, the obligor and the ſecurity and ſecurities altogether, or ſome one of them, having land in fee-ſimple within this ſtate, clear of any kind of incumbrance except dower, of at leaſt double the value of the loan.

And be it enacted, That one hundred thouſand pounds of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be appropriated and may be lent out on loan to the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, for the ſpace of thirty days after the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be ready for loan, and notice thereof publiſhed as herein after directed, in the following proportions, to wit: Saint Mary's county four thouſand ſeven hundred pounds current money, Kent county four thouſand five hundred pounds current money, Anne-Arundel county nine thouſand one hundred pounds current money, Calvert county two thouſand ſix hundred pounds current money, Charles county ſeven thouſand pounds current money, Baltimore county eleven thouſand five hundred pounds current money, Talbot county four thouſand three hundred pounds current money, Somerſet county four thouſand ſeven hundred pounds current money, Dorcheſter county four thouſand pounds current money, Cæcil county four thouſand three hundred pounds current money, Prince-George's county nine thouſand one hundred pounds current money, Queen-Anne's county five thouſand ſix hundred pounds current money, Worceſter county three thouſand ſix hundred pounds current money, Frederick county nine thouſand one hundred pounds current money, Harford county four thouſand ſix hundred pounds current money, Caroline county one thouſand ſeven hundred pounds current money, Waſhington county three thouſand ſix hundred pounds current money, and Montgomery county ſix thouſand pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds of the ſaid bills of credit, as above appropriated for loan to the inhabitants of the reſpective counties as aforeſaid until the end of the ſaid thirty days, ſhall be lent out by the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore in ſums not leſs than fifty nor more than five hundred pounds current money to any inhabitant of the ſaid counties reſpectively, and to no other perſon, upon intereſt, on bond to the ſtate, payable at a ſhort day, on intereſt of ſix per cent, payable annually as aforeſaid; and the ſaid treaſurer is directed to inſert the name of the principal only in the condition of the bond, and to expreſs in the condition that payment ſhall be made in the ſaid bills of credit, or in gold or ſilver at the value aſcertained by the act, entitled, An act to declare what foreign gold and ſilver coin ſhall be deemed the current money of the ſtate, and there ſhall not be lent more than five hundred pounds current money to the ſame perſon; and after the expiration of the ſaid thirty days, ſuch of the ſaid bills of credit as may remain not lent out to the inhabitants of the reſpective counties as herein before directed, ſhall be lent out by the ſaid treaſurer to any inhabitant of this ſtate on bond on intereſt, with ſecurity or ſecurities, in ſums not leſs than fifty pounds current money nor more than one thouſand pounds current money, and there ſhall not be lent more than one thouſand pounds current money to the ſame perſon; and the treaſurer is directed to take care that not more than ſix thouſand pounds current money ſhall at any time reſt on the ſolvency of the ſame ſecurities.

And be it enacted, That before the ſaid treaſurer ſhall lend out any of the ſaid bills of credit, he ſhall give notice, by advertiſement in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal for at leaſt four ſucceſſive weeks, of the time he ſhall open his office, and begin to lend the ſaid bills of credit, agreeably to this act; and it is declared to be the duty of the ſaid treaſurer, not to regard any application for the loan of money but ſuch only as are perſonally made in his office, during office-hours, and according to priority; and if from the number of applications any difficulty may ariſe as to priority, the ſaid treaſurer may enter the names of the applicants, and by lottery determine which of them ſhall have the preference.

And be it enacted, If the ſaid one hundred thouſand pounds ſhall be lent out, that after the expiration of ſix months from the time the ſaid ſum ſhall be lent out, the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, with the approbation of the governor and the council, may appropriate the further ſum of fifty thouſand pounds of the ſaid bills of credit for loan to the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties in the proportion aforeſaid, and ſhall give notice thereof in the ſame manner as before directed, and ſuch proportion ſhall be reſerved for thirty days after ſuch loan ſhall commence; and after the expiration of the ſaid thirty days, the reſidue, if any, may be lent out to any inhabitant of the ſtate, and the treaſurer ſhall obſerve the ſame directions and rules as to this ſecond loan as herein before preſcribed.

And be it enacted, If the ſaid fifty thouſand pounds ſhall alſo be taken out on loan, that after the expiration of three months thereafter the further ſum of fifty thouſand pounds may be appropriated by the ſaid treaſurer, with the approbation of the governor and the council, and lent out in the ſame manner as herein before directed.

And be it enacted, If the laſt mentioned ſum of money ſhall alſo be borrowed, that after the expiration of three months thereafter the further ſum of fifty thouſand pounds may be appropriated by the ſaid treaſurer, with the approbation of the governor and the council, and lent out in the ſame manner as herein before directed.

And, to prevent as far as may be the ſaid bills of credit from being affected in their value by permitting too great a quantity thereof to be in circulation at the ſame time, *Be it enacted,* That the governor and the council be requeſted, in giving their approbation to the treaſurer for the loan of the three ſeveral ſums of fifty thouſand pounds as above mentioned, to take care that only ſo much of the ſaid reſpective ſums be lent out as will make the whole ſum in circulation not to exceed the amount of two hundred thouſand pounds at the ſame time, unleſs they ſhall be fully ſatisfied, from the beſt conſideration and all circumſtances, that the loaning of a further ſum, after two hundred thouſand pounds ſhall be in circulation, will not in any manner affect the value of the ſum then in circulation.

And be it enacted, That on all loans in virtue of this act, the ſaid treaſurer ſhall take all poſſible care that the obligor and his ſecurity or ſecurities altogether, or ſome one of them, have land in fee-ſimple within this ſtate, clear of all incumbrances (except dower,) that can affect the ſame, of at leaſt double the value of the loan, and the treaſurer is hereby directed to conſider the aſſeſſment as the value of ſuch land; and for diſcovery of incumbrances the ſaid treaſurer may make ſearches in any offices, and if neceſſary take copies or extracts of any mortgages, entails, judgments, decrees, or other incumbrances.

And be it enacted, That every perſon wanting to borrow ſhall apply to the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore in writing, ſtating the ſum wanted on loan, the name, ſituation, and quantity of land he propoſes to be bound and ſtand as ſecurity for payment, and there ſhall be endorſed the voluntary affidavit or affirmation of the principal or ſecurity, as the caſe may be, that he holds the land mentioned in fee ſimple, clear of any incumbrance (except dower,) by any former contract, mortgage, judgment, or otherways, and the quantity of land, to the beſt of his knowledge and belief; and the treaſurer ſhall preſerve and annex ſuch application, and oath or affirmation, to the bond of ſuch applicant; and ſhall alſo deliver to the clerk of the general court for the weſtern ſhore a copy of ſuch application and oath, to be by him entered among the land records of his office.

And be it enacted, That all bonds given for loans under this act, ſhall be a lien upon and bind all the land of the obligor and his ſecurities, which ſhall be mentioned in ſuch writing, in the hands of any purchaſer, from the day of the execution of the bond, and any ſale or gift, conveyance or deviſe, of ſuch land, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch lien, incumbrance and charge, and if the time of payment be elapſed, or if the intereſt, or proportion of the principal, as required by this act, be not regularly paid, or any deception or fraud be diſcovered as to the ſecurity, on filing the bond in the general or any county court, proceſs ſhall iſſue, in the nature of a ſcire facias, againſt the debtor, his heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, to appear, &c.

And be it enacted, That any debtor to the ſaid office on loan as aforeſaid, for the bills of credit ſo to be lent out, may diſcharge his debt and intereſt due to the ſaid office at any time, either in the ſaid bills of credit, or in foreign gold or ſilver coin at the value aſcertained by the act, entitled, An act to declare what foreign gold and ſilver coin ſhall be deemed the current money of the ſtate, paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-one; and the ſaid treaſurer is hereby required to receive the ſame accordingly for principal or intereſt; and every debtor as aforeſaid ſhall pay the intereſt of his debt annually, and at the ſame time not leſs than one twentieth part of his debt; and the ſaid treaſurer may let out the one half of the intereſt received, on loan, in the manner herein before directed.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid treaſurer is hereby required to compel the punctual payment of the intereſt annually, which ſhall be due on loans to be made in virtue of this act, within one month after the ſame ſhall reſpectively become due, and alſo of one twentieth part of the debt, as herein before directed, and for any money he ſhall receive he ſhall give a receipt to the perſon paying the ſame; and in default of ſuch payment of intereſt, and in default of payment of ſuch part of the principal aforeſaid, the ſaid treaſurer ſhall cauſe ſuch proceſs as aforeſaid to be iſſued, to call in both principal and intereſt, and the ſaid treaſurer ſhall lend out again, in manner aforeſaid, one half of the intereſt and the principal, after deducting thereout one twentieth part thereof; and on receipt of any intereſt, or the one twentieth part of the principal, in the ſaid bills of credit, the ſaid treaſurer ſhall punch the ſame in the manner herein before directed, and ſhall produce ſuch bills to a committee of the houſe of delegates at the next ſeſſion thereafter, to be by them counted and deſtroyed; and if the ſaid intereſt, or part of the principal, ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver, the ſaid treaſurer ſhall exchange one half the intereſt, and the ſaid proportion of the principal, for bills of credit, which he ſhall punch and produce as aforeſaid, to be deſtroyed as aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That the bills of credit emitted in virtue of this act, shall not be a tender in law or equity in payment or discharge of any debt, contract, promise or agreement, already created or made, or hereafter to be created or made, for the payment of money, unless the parties shall contract or agree to receive the said bills of credit in payment, in which case only the said bills of credit may be tendered before suit to stop interest, or brought into court after suit at any time pending the action, or on execution, in discharge of principal and interest, and the court shall inquire into the terms of the debt or contract, and allow or refuse the tender, or direct the money brought into court to be received in payment of principal and interest, and commit or discharge the defendant, as the case may require.

And be it enacted, That the said bills of credit by this act to be emitted, shall not continue in circulation for a longer time than ten years from the tenth day of April next.

And be it enacted, That the bills of credit emitted in virtue of this act shall be received as equal to gold and silver for the sum in each bill mentioned, in payment of all duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, hereafter to be imported into this state, and in payment of all arrearages of all taxes due since the first day of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, and in payment of all arrearages of all duties, and in payment of all taxes hereafter to be imposed, during the time the said bills of credit shall remain in circulation, and in payment of the salaries of all the civil officers of government, and the allowances on the journal of accounts to the members of the general assembly, and others, and in payment of all county assessments due, or hereafter to become due, and in payment of any composition or caution money for land, and in payment of all marriage, ordinary, pedlers and retailers licences, and of all fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, and in payment of all officers and attornies fees, during the time the said bills of credit shall continue in circulation; and it is declared, That it is not hereby intended that the said bills of credit shall be received in payment of the duties, or the five per cent. which may hereafter be imposed by congress, agreeably to the power invested in that body for that purpose by a law of this state, passed November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-five.

ABSTRACT of the substance of the BILL for the relief of debtors, published by the order of the house of delegates for the information of their constituents.

WHEREAS, from the present great scarcity of money, and from the distresses occasioned by a long, ruinous and destructive war, the good people of this state are rendered unable to pay their private debts in gold and silver, especially while sorely pressed with heavy taxes: And whereas a very great number of suits have been lately prosecuted in the general court, and the several county courts, by creditors against their debtors, without regard to their peculiar situation and circumstances, by means whereof the bodies of such debtors may be taken and imprisoned to the ruin of themselves and families: And whereas it is the duty of this general assembly to provide a relief for such persons under their said distresses and sufferings, which may probably be effected by improving upon the humane system which the general assembly, before the late revolution and during the proprietary government, adopted by a law, which still subsists, enabling debtors under execution to deliver goods and chattels in payment and satisfaction of their debts, at their real and actual worth, and without having the same exposed to public sale on such executions to raise gold and silver for their creditors.

A debtor in all cases of private dealings and transactions, where an action is brought against him, and judgment is, or shall be obtained thereon, may bring into court a schedule (on oath or affirmation) of all his property, real or personal, consisting of gold and silver coin; lands in fee-simple, fee-tail for life or years, wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, flour, slaves, bar-iron, pig-iron wares and merchandise of merchants, traders or shopkeepers for sale, which he shall be actually seized or possessed of, and may offer any of the said articles in the said schedule to the plaintiff, or his council, in payment and satisfaction of such judgment and execution.

If upon such offer the plaintiff, or his council, will not accept it, the court shall direct the parties, or their council, to appoint two appraisers on each side, (not related to, nor creditor nor debtor to either party) who shall select such articles enumerated in the schedule, as they shall think a just attention to the interest of both parties requires, and shall appraise and value such articles at their real and actual worth in current gold and silver coin as ascertained by law; and if the parties, or their council, cannot agree on the appointment of appraisers, the court shall nominate them.—The appraisers to act under oath or affirmation.

If debtor's title to the property in schedule is bad and doubtful, the court may over-rule such schedule.

If the property in the schedule cannot be divided or lessened in quantity, so as to be equal only to the plaintiff's debt and cost, but shall exceed the same, the plaintiff shall be considered as debtor for the surplus, to be discharged in property, as before, if plaintiff chuses, and the payment of such surplus may be enforced by execution; but the plaintiff in this case may elect, to avoid a payment by such schedule exceeding his claim, by countermanding his execution, or to have such property, if lands or houses, rented till the debt and costs be satisfied; or if the property be slaves, that the same be hired till satisfaction be made, and the renting of lands and the hiring slaves shall be under the directions of the court.

No tobacco, grain, or flour, pig or bar-iron, shall be allowed in such schedule, but such as is good, sound and merchantable. The tobacco to have passed inspection, and notes ready to be delivered. The wheat and Indian corn threshed out and cleaned, and ready to be delivered; and the flour to be well packed in barrels for exportation, and ready to be delivered; and if flour offered at places where there is an inspector, the same shall pass inspection; and it is the duty of the creditor to receive the property in schedule at the place where appraised; and if the creditor neglects to remove the articles for 20 days after recording the schedule, (at which time the property vests in him) the debtor shall not thereafter be responsible for casualties, or theft.

On decrees in chancery for any debt, property may be paid in the same manner.

Where plaintiffs, or complainants, on judgments or decrees for debts, are executors or administrators, the property shall vest in them as such; and if they are defendants, they may offer a schedule of the goods and chattels of the deceased.

If any creditor, who shall be satisfied by property as aforesaid, shall be ejected or deprived of the same by due course of law, from a defect of right or title in the debtor, he shall be obliged to pay the deficiency.

All actions, and bills in chancery, already brought against any debtor, may be prosecuted to judgment or decree; and in all cases of judgments, or decrees, already obtained, or executions thereupon, or which shall be obtained on the actions and bills in chancery now pending, if plaintiffs or complainants forbear to issue executions, or shall, within ten days notice of this act, countermand such executions as have issued on judgments or decrees already obtained, such creditor shall not be bound by any offer of property, and the debtor shall be obliged to forbear such offer of property so long as such creditor shall forbear to issue execution on his judgment or decree; and the countermanding any execution already issued, shall not prevent the issuing another, so as to effect such debtor; but if any executions shall issue after this act, the debtor shall not be precluded from satisfying the same by property, on countermand, or other act of the creditor.

If any debtor is now, or shall hereafter be, in custody, under execution, and his property at the public assessment is equal to the debts and costs, and the creditor will not countermand the execution, the sheriff shall discharge such debtor.—Provided, if the debtor be thus discharged, his property shall be considered as mortgaged to the creditor till the meeting of the court, by which the debtor may be enabled to discharge himself by a schedule of property as aforesaid.

If an action shall be hereafter brought, or bill in chancery, against such debtor, the court may immediately order the plaintiff to ascertain his debt or damages, on oath or affirmation; and if the debtor admits the same, the court shall give judgment, or decree, for the same; but if debtor does not admit the claim, the plaintiff, or complainant, shall proceed to trial and judgment, or hearing and decree; and the debtor may discharge the same by property in the manner aforesaid, and the like proceedings shall be had, and all the provisions in the act shall take effect in like manner as aforesaid.

In an ejectment, on mortgage, or a bill to foreclose, the principal and interest due may be satisfied by property as aforesaid, and the like proceedings may be had as on judgments and decrees as aforesaid.

All judgments for damages on actions for trespasses, wrongs and injuries, may be discharged in the manner as judgments for debts, or damages on private dealings and transactions.

On warrants, by magistrates, for debts within their jurisdiction, the debt and costs may be discharged by personal property, to be appraised in such manner as the parties may agree; or if they disagree, the magistrate may direct such appraisement, and delivery afterwards, to be made in such manner as he thinks will best effectuate right and justice to both parties.

If debtor is not seized, or possessed, of the articles enumerated, or in such quantity as to satisfy the claim of his creditor, he may add in his schedule such other goods and chattels, which he may be possessed of, as with the enumerated articles, will be sufficient to satisfy such claim.

Nothing in the act to extend to loans of money by foreigners, on mortgage of lands, under act of November session, 1784, chap. 58.

Where no execution hath issued, or if issued, not served or renewed, on judgment already obtained, or to be obtained, the time of the continuance of the act shall not be reckoned as the time, or part of the time, elapsed for preventing an execution issuing on such judgment; but such execution may issue notwithstanding such time having elapsed.

The act to commence on the first day of February, 1787, and to continue in force for one year thereafter, and until all proceedings under it, before the expiration thereof, shall be finished and completed; but no proceedings under the act shall be commenced after the first of February, 1788.

** *The continuance and conclusion of Mr. Duvall's publication, is necessarily postponed on account of the foregoing bills.*

MADRID, *September* 19.

THE following are the principal articles of the treaty of peace, concluded between this court and the regency of Algiers:—The dey shall be at liberty, whenever he may think fit, to appoint an agent to reside for him in one of the Spanish ports:—the place and fortifications of Oran as well as those of Almanzaquivr shall remain in *statu quo*, without any communication with the Moorish camp; those places shall never be attacked by the sovereign of Algiers; and the bey of Mascara shall not attempt any thing against either of them, without special order from the former; yet as the aforesaid bey has a sovereign authority over his own province, the dey of Algiers shall approve of all conventions, made or to be made, between the Spaniards and the said bey; to whom the said dey will recommend to see that the Spanish fortresses be not insulted. In case the rebellious Moors, who live independent and unconquered, should be guilty of hostilities, such event shall not in the least affect the good harmony between the two high contracting powers; nor are the christians to be protected, when once out of the reach of the Algerine batteries. Three months are granted in case of a rupture, for the subjects on both sides to secure their effects and property.

By the 25th article, the dey declares, that in consideration of his Catholic majesty's interference, the Algerines will not only respect the coasts of Spain, but also those of the pope's dominions; and further, that he will at all times welcome at Algiers any ships under the Spanish colours or protection; his Catholic majesty engaging reciprocally to treat in the same friendly manner the subjects or friends of Algiers, &c.

LONDON, *October* 4.

Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, has, since his return from Holland, had repeated conference with his Majesty's confidential servants, which give room to expect that something of importance, in the way of negotiation is now agitating.

The Dutch mails which have arrived to-day, confirm the report, that the states of Holland had resolved to deprive the Stadtholder of the nomination of military appointments; the decision passed by 15 voices against 4; and messengers of state were immediately dispatched to acquaint the Stadtholder of this agreeable news.

The states of Utrecht and Holland have quarrelled. The states of Holland have set their troops in motion against them, and add, that they are determined to maintain their rights and their sovereignty.

Oct. 16. Letters from Lisbon, dated September 30th, mention, that the Queen has absolutely entered into a treaty with the United States of America, and the Venetians, for forming a confederacy with the piratical states. Supposing such a maritime league should be concluded, it is highly probable that the Algerines, &c. would be more than a match for them, and carry on an offensive war with great advantage. The united fleet of the Americans and Portuguese, admitting it should exceed in strength any that could be fitted out by Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, could not put a stop to the piracies in every quarter. Single ships would rove the seas as usual, and in the winds, tides, currents, and friendly ports, on the Barbary and Turkish coasts, elude the vigilance of their confederated enemies.

Letters from different parts of the kingdom are filled with accounts of the damages occasioned by the late storms; and we hear that the coasts of France, Holland and Denmark, &c. as well as our own, are covered with shipwrecks.

Extract of a letter from Fort Frederick, on the Coast of Africa, September 2.

"The dispute between the Dutch and Portuguese, which was near coming to open hostilities, is at length very amicably adjusted, the Dutch having recalled their governor from Delmina who began the dispute. All is now tranquillity here, and trade moderately brisk, but you will be surprised to hear that the Africans refuse to trade with the Americans, so that most of their ships pass in common for French."

PETERSBURG, *December* 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Petersburg, dated September 21, 1786.

"Hostilities are absolutely commenced in Holland, between the Stadtholder's party and the States, in opposition.—It happened in Amsterdam, which place the prince's troops took possession of. I shall send you the papers by the brigantine Walker, which will sail in 4 or 5 days, that will contain more information; the present only came by yesterday's mail.

"Should the different powers of Europe be drawn into this quarrel, America may avail herself of great advantages in the carrying trade, the loss of which has very much distressed her."

SALEM, *December* 2.

Died, at Marblehead, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Robinson, ship carpenter. The circumstances of her death, says a correspondent, were both noticeable and affecting. She attended public worship the last Lord's day, and sat up in the evening after her husband and the family had retired to rest. He was aroused from slumber by her shrieks, and upon opening his eyes beheld her at the bed side wrapt in flames. He instantly sprang to her relief, and endeavoured to smother the flames; at the same time calling out for farther assistance, when a person appeared, and with a bucket of water extinguished the fire. But so deep and extensive was the burn, that she expired on Tuesday, as a faithful warning to all survivors never to indulge the practice of reading by a candle after drowsiness once begins to steal upon the senses, as this is supposed to be the occasion of the tragical event here related.

Wednesday in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, three several shocks of an earthquake were experienced in this and the neighbouring towns. About the same time a shock was observed in Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 27.

A letter from Mr. Jefferson, plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to the Prevot des Marchands and sheriffs of Paris, says, "The inhabitants of the province of Virginia, as an acknowledgement of the important services rendered to America by major-general Marquis de la Fayette, have come to a resolution to erect a statue to him in their capital town. They hope that the hon. Prevot and sheriffs of the city of Paris, which gave birth to so great a man, will consent to receive a second token of their gratitude and esteem, by accepting the bust of so brave an officer, to be placed in a mansion house of the noblest metropolis in Europe; which will prove to present and future ages an everlasting monument of homage and attachment from the allies of his most christian majesty"—The king who has been apprised of Mr. Jefferson's request, graciously permitted the town to receive the bust, and it was accordingly placed, at the sound of military music, in one of the halls of the mansion house.

BALTIMORE, *January* 2.

Extract of a letter from Boston, December 15.

"On Monday night, last week, the sloop Thomas, Jonathan Smith, Master, from Baltimore, was cast away upon Marshfield beach. The captain and mate both perished with cold. The vessel is bilged, but the cargo is saved."

A late Martinico Gazette, contains the following paragraph:

When the American ambassadors obtained an audience of the dey of Algiers, he addressed them in these words: "You Americans are a new people: You are too poor to make the presents which I want, and too far off for me to be afraid of you."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 11.

Ship Nonsuch, off Dover, 23d September, 1786.

Joshua Johnson, Esq;

SIR,

THE passage of the Nonsuch having been attended with some disagreeable events, I have taken the earliest opportunity of laying them before you, a relation of which gives me the utmost concern; after having completed our lading in Patuxent river with stores, provisions, &c. for our intended voyage, I cleared the Capes on the 23d of August, the ship being then remarkable tight, and the wind to the westward, I had every hope of making a safe and expeditious passage; nothing remarkable happened till the 27th, when a violent gale of wind, attended with rain, came on from S. E. the sea making a fair breach over our decks; fortunately for us the gale gave us time to furl all our sails; on trying the pump I found the ship to make a deal of water, but I judged it proceeded from her shipping so much water on deck, and I was obliged to keep the pumps constantly going, when the wind lulled, and immediately flew round to N. W. and blew a perfect haricane; I then attempted to scud before the wind under bare poles, in doing which, I sprung the rudder head and carried away the tiller; this accident occasioned the ship to broach to, and laid her on her beam ends, the lower yard-arms nearly touching the surface of the sea, the sails all furled, some of them blew in atoms from the yards. I should without hesitation have cut away the masts, but not having the use of the rudder, the rack would instantly have foundered the ship before I could clear it from her, therefore I was determined not to cut till the last moment of destruction should appear. In this distressed situation, the lee pump rendered useless, being buried in water, and the ship gaining on the other, we remained until noon. At one P. M. it fell more moderate, but the ship still making the same water, I was convinced she had sprung a leak; under these misfortunes, I judged it most prudent to have the opinion of my people, to determine what was best to be done, when the whole crew, as well as myself, thought it impossible to keep her above water many days (both pumps going.) In consequence of this conclusion, I immediately wore ship, and stood to the westward, in hopes of gaining New-York, that port being the nearest and most likely to repair the ship with expedition, but the wind coming to the westward, left me but small hopes of gaining that, or any other port, for some time, and for the preservation of the ship and cargo, we judged it necessary to lighten her, which was done by heaving over-board ninety-three hogsheads of tobacco, with all the lumber we could get at. At ten A. M. saw a sail standing to the eastward, I immediately hove out a signal of distress to her, which after some time she observed, and bore down, and at three P. M. I spoke her; she proved to be the Charlotte, bound to London, and had sailed with us out of the Capes. Finding the ship to make no more water than we could clear with one pump, after we had lightened her, I was determined to stand to the eastward, in company with this ship, but the difference of sailing being much in favour of the Nonsuch, I parted company off the banks of Newfoundland, and made the best of our way for England, ending our passage in twenty-eight days from land to land.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES WALLACE.

December 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 23d day of January, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Thomas Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, stock, and household furniture. Nine months credit will be given the purchasers on giving bond on interest with approved security, if required.

ELIZABETH WATKINS, administratrix.

N. B. The creditors are desired to meet at 9 o'clock, in order to make their claims known. 1 E. W.

Calvert county, January 4, 1787.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 31st inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Johnson, Clifts, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,

SUNDRY negroes, consisting of men and women; likewise horses and cattle. Six months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond with security, if required. It is requested that all persons that have claims against the estate of said Johnson will bring their accounts in legally authenticated on or before the day of sale.

MARY CLEAVERLY JOHNSON, executrix of Thomas Johnson.

1 0 9 7 6

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman, aged thirty-six years, and two children, one four years old the other four months; she understands cooking, washing and ironing exceeding well, and all other household work; she is sold for only one fault, that is, she is very fond of strong liquor. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his store in Church-street. 4 w

1 0 9 4 NICHOLAS BREWER.

Annapolis, January 9, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE, from ST. CROIX,

A QUANTITY of old rum, spirit, best gin in cases, Muscovado sugar, to be disposed of by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, by

1 JAMES WILLIAMS.

TO BE LET,

THE brick dwelling-house on Severn, lately occupied by Clement Hollyday, Esquire. For terms apply to 4 w

1 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately.

1 DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

Howard's-Hill, January 1, 1787.

THE partnership of RIDLEY and PRINGLE having expired, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate settlement of their accounts.—The ardent desire they have, and the urgent necessity there is for winding up all their old affairs, compel them to call on every one without distinction. A longer indulgence than that already given, must not be expected; and therefore all those who neglect this notice, may depend on actions being brought against them to the ensuing courts.

They have on hand, a large quantity of dry goods, which they will sell for cash, tobacco, flour, depreciation or other state securities, or at a short credit. Any person desirous of purchasing, may find their advantage by an early application for the above goods.

1 0 7 6 M. RIDLEY,
M. PRINGLE.

January 9, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late colonel James Tootell, deceased, that do not call, settle and pay their respective balances by the last of January, may depend will be sued to March court next. 3 w

1 JAMES WILLIAMS, } administrators.
JOSEPH DOWSON, }

St. Mary's county, December 11, 1786.

CAME into the pasture of Robert Wimsatt, last spring, a brindle COW, with an under and over bit out of the right ear, and a crop off the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

January 8, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on my bond to Edward Northcraft, for three hundred pounds current money, payable the last day of August, 1786, on account of his having repeatedly refused to give my bond credit for money and tobacco paid in discharge thereof, near the amount of the aforesaid bond.

1 0 7 6 WILLIAM WATERS.

Calvert county, December 26, 1786.

Public Sale.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, on Monday the 15th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Mr. William Johnson, near Lyon's creek, for tobacco,

SEVERAL valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, a boy and girl. Credit will be given, on bond with approved security.

2 X HENRY HUNTT.

For Havre-de-Grace and London,

The Ship WASHINGTON,

Captain WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

SHE is a remarkable fast sailing vessel, and has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail by the 14th of next month. For freight or passage apply to captain Chapman, on board, or to Messieurs Wallace and Muir.

Annapolis, December 7, 1786. 5 X

November 29, 1786.

MADE their escape last night, by burning their way, the three following prisoners, JAMES DOUGLASS, about thirty-five years of age, he is a stout well looking fellow, fair complexion, with black hair, and red beard; VACHEL NIGHT, a stripling, about seventeen years of age, speaks quick, and is apt to stammer when in a hurry; negro DICK, the property of Mr. John Parker, about twenty-three years of age; had on a blue duffil jacket and overalls, old shirt, old shoes and stockings, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever will apprehend the said prisoners and deliver them to me, shall receive ten pounds reward, or three pounds for either of them.

2 NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

November 8, 1786.

WHEREAS the business of Charles county court has been greatly retarded and delayed by the non attendance of Thomas Stone, Esq; practising attorney of the said court, whereby the docket has been loaded and swelled to a most enormous size, we therefore think proper to give this public notice, that from this time no action or suit will be delayed on account of the non-attendance of the gentlemen of the bar, but at April term next, the causes will be taken in course, as they stand on the docket and either heard by other counsel, struck off, or further continued, as particular circumstances (in justice to the suitors) may require. 3 w

3 X WALTER HANSON,
JOHN DENT,
SAMUEL HANSON, jun.
RICHARD BARNES.

November 15, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law to enable her to sell and dispose of a tract of land in Worcester county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure.

3 HANNAH BISHOP.

Charles county, October 11, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain William Cosher, of Washington county, sold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betsey's Delight, containing sixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Mistake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the said lands by mistake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and since the said William Cosher has moved off to Kentucky, but the said deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assemby, praying an act may pass to give the same effect to the deed, as if the proper name had been mentioned, and likewise to have the said deed recorded agreeable to law.

3 X THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

Annapolis, December 19, 1786.

COACH-HORSES

For Sale, 3 X

A PAIR of handsome young bay horses, upwards of fifteen hands high, very strong and active, to be seen at Mr. Mann's stables.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

IS now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the best, his merits on the turf with that of his stock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in the state of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the ensuing session in Queen-Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be good pasturage at the usual price; those gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western shore shall not be chargeable with the expence of crossing and recrossing the bay, and may be assured that every care and attention to and from the other shore shall be paid to those addressed to the subscriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq; of Chester-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

2 JAMES RINGGOLD.

WHEREAS in consequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hoſtile Indians had actually commenced war on the weſtern frontiers, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled did, on the 20th October laſt, reſolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the number of one thouſand three hundred and forty non-commiſſioned officers and privates be raiſed for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, and that they, together with the troops now in ſervice, be formed into a legionary corps, to conſiſt of 2040 non-commiſſioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raiſed by the following ſtates, viz.

New-Hampſhire	260	Infantry and artillery.
Maſſachuſetts	660	
Rhode-Iſland	120	
Connecticut	280	

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raiſed by this reſolve, be the ſame as eſtabliſhed by the act of congreſs of the 12th April, 1785," and,

"That the board of treaſury contract for a ſupply of cloathing and rations, at ſuch places, and in ſuch quantities, as the ſecretary at war ſhould judge neceſſary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforeſaid act, the United States in congreſs did, on the 21ſt October laſt, reſolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the ſeveral ſtates in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treaſury, on or before the firſt day of June, 1787, the ſum of 530,000 dollars, which ſums are as follow," viz.

New-Hampſhire	28,603
Maſſachuſetts	79,288
Rhode-Iſland	11,390
Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New-Jerſey	29,415
Pennſylvania	72,504
Delaware	7,950
Maryland	49,979
Virginia	90,630
North-Carolina	38,478
South-Carolina	30,973
Georgia	5,671

Which ſums when paid ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the ſtates reſpectively, on the terms preſcribed by the reſolves of congreſs of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies ariſing from the ſaid requiſition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment.

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the board of treaſury be, and they are authoriſed and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thouſand dollars, at ſix per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requiſition, which they are hereby authoriſed to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimburſement of the monies loaned with the intereſt thereof."

Now therefore, The commiſſioners of the board of treaſury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them veſted by the reſolve aforeſaid, have agreed to open a loan for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1ſt. Subſcription books for the purpoſe above mentioned ſhall, without delay, be opened at the reſpective loan-offices in the ſeveral ſtates, in which ſhall be entered the names, occupations, and places of reſidence of the ſubſcribers, together with the date and amount of the ſeveral ſubſcriptions. Provided always, that no ſubſcription ſhall be received for a leſs ſum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of ſubſcription the parties ſhall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three inſtalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the firſt depoſit; one third at the end of ſix months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The ſubſcribers to the loan ſhall be entitled to intereſt on the ſums by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit, which intereſt ſhall be annually paid in gold or ſilver coin, at the ſeveral offices where the ſubſcriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by inſtalments is highly beneficial to the ſubſcribers, it is conditioned, That on ſubſcriptions not completed, the ſums actually advanced ſhall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any intereſt computed thereon.

4th. Receipts ſhall be given for the payments at the different inſtalments, and at the end of nine months, on the ſaid receipts being produced at the office where the ſubſcriptions were entered, they ſhall be cancelled, and the ſubſcribers or their legal repreſentatives ſhall recive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in purſuance of the reſolves of congreſs of the 21ſt October laſt; and ſtipulating the period of redemption, with an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they ſhall receive the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal ſums ſubſcribed to the above loan, ſhall be on the laſt day of December 1788, and the ſame ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver coin, to the parties or their legal repreſentatives. Provided always, That a right be reſerved to the United States of paying off the ſame at any period ſubſequent to the laſt day of December, 1787, giving public notification of ſuch their intention throughout the ſeveral ſtates, at leaſt one month previous thereto.

6th. To enſure the reimburſement of the capital to the reſpective ſubſcribers, the commiſſioners of the board of treaſury engage, that as they ſhall be able from time to time to aſcertain the ſubſcriptions made in the ſeveral ſtates, they will draw warrants in purſuance of the preſent requiſition on the reſpective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the ſums ſubſcribed in the ſtates, and that the ſame ſhall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general diſburſements of the treaſury, but ſhall be punctually and diſtinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and intereſt of the monies ſubſcribed to the preſent loan.

IN witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands and affixed the ſeal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, by virtue of the powers in us veſted by an act of the United States in congreſs of the 21ſt October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners of the board of treaſury.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed do engage to pay in gold or ſilver coin to Thomas Harwood, Eſq; commiſſioner of the loan-office for the ſtate of Maryland, the ſums annexed to our reſpective names on the conditions above ſpecified.

BOARD *of* TREASURY *of the* UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in congreſs, having by their act of the 20th October laſt, directed the board of treaſury to contract for the cloathing and rations neceſſary for the troops to be raiſed in purſuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21ſt of the ſaid month, made a ſpecial requiſition on the ſeveral ſtates, for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, to be expreſsly applied for the pay, and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment,

The COMMISSIONERS *of the* BOARD *of* TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That propoſals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment from the 1ſt day of January, to the 31ſt day of December 1787, (both days incluſive) at any place, or places betwixt the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and York-town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, both places incluſive; provided the ſame be not further north than Saratoga, in the ſtate of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1ſt day of June to the laſt day of December 1787, (both dates incluſive) at the places, and within the diſtrict herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort M'Intoſh on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh, and the mouth of the river Muſkingdum; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the ſaid rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Bœuf, at Le Bœuf; betwixt Le Bœuf and Preiq' Iſle; at Preiq' Iſle, and betwixt Preiq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals; the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the ſecretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4lb. of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} Per 100 rations.

The propoſals muſt aſcertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and ſpecify the longeſt credit, and the terms of payment, which the perſons who offer are willing to engage on.

Thoſe who incline to contract, may at their option, ſend in propoſals for ſupplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertiſement; or ſeparate propoſals for ſupplying the rations iſſuable betwixt the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and York-town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. And thoſe which are iſſuable from York-town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly ſpecified.

November 5, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers, being the only ſurviving truſtees for the charity-ſchool, and the ſeveral tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general aſſembly, for leave to veſt in the commiſſioners of the poor houſe of the ſame county, the value of the ſaid charity-ſchool, and of the lands above mentioned.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
JOHN GORDON.

6

December 26, 1786.

Wrighton Farm for Sale.

THIS valuable place conſiſts of two hundred and twelve and an half acres, lying within ſix miles of Annapolis by land, and about twelve by water, is well known to be one of the firſt natural paſtures in the ſtate, beautifully ſituated on Rhode-River, between two large creeks, abounding with wild fowl, fine oyſters, and other fiſh, &c. its peculiar ſituation (being almoſt ſurrounded by water) exempts it from invaſions by neighbours cattle, hogs, &c. prevents the owner's ſtock from ſtraying, and is entirely out of the walks of thoſe idle people who are apt to pick up pigs, foals ſpades, axes, grubbing-hoes, &c. and converting them to their own uſe; the buildings conſiſt of a dwelling houſe 25 by 20, with chimnies at each end, two rooms below, and two above, a kitchen and pantry, ſmoak-houſe, dairy with a well in it, and a barn, all of them brick, the barn, through which a loaded cart drives, is 52 feet long, 20 wide, and ſhedded with ſtables, a corn-houſe that keeps out all rats and mice, a hog-pen that prevents a rogue from taking them. To prevent needleſs application the price is fixed at £. 12 10 ſpecie per acre. Three years credit given the purchaſer, on giving bond with ſecurity, if required, and paying intereſt. Ten per cent. will be diſcounted for prompt payment on any part of the ſum in ſpecie, or bills of exchange. Full poſſeſſion given in the ſpring, except paſturage till the laſt of October next, for a few mares, colts, and dry cattle, &c. for which a liberal price will be allowed, viz. the produce of the milchcows at preſent on the place, and the wheat ſewed laſt fall will be given up to the purchaſer. Said place if not ſold by the 10th of April, will be let, with the hands and ſtock for one half of the profit, to a proper perſon, he finding proviſions and cloathing for the negroes.

2 NATHAN WATERS.

N. B. Eight acres of the above land in timothy meadow, and fifty more may be eaſily made. 4 w

Hollowing-Point, December 15, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having ſuffered conſiderably by perſons who, under pretence of hunting, have made depredations on his ſtock, and deſtroyed his timber; he has alſo been injured and put to inconvenience by perſons who, riding through his land, have thrown down his fences, and in effect rendered his plantations a common; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting on or riding through his land, otherwiſe than by the main road, without his permiſſion, and, however painful it may be to the ſubſcriber, he is determined to proſecute all ſuch treſpaſſers with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

2 B. MACKALL.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

December 18, 1786.

STOLEN from the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Thomas, Montgomery county, on or about the 12th of laſt month, a ſtrong able dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, ten years old next ſpring, one hind foot white, and I believe ſome white on one fore foot, and ſome white in his face, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock, PH connected. For information thereof ſo that I get him again, two dollars reward, if above 20 miles from home a further proportionable reward, if out of the ſtate the above reward, and reaſonable ſatisfaction made, if brought home, paid by the ſubſcriber, living at ſaid plantation.

2 THOMAS KNOTT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to appropriate ſo much of the money ariſing from the rents of the glebe lands of the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter in Anne-Arundel county, as will diſcharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Eaſe in ſaid pariſh, and for which judgments have been recovered againſt them in Anne-Arundel county court.

VACHEL STEVENS,
JOHN WALKER,
RICHARD JACOB,
WM. PUMPHRY.

7

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of

tf JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

21

December 19, 1786.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned hunting on Poplar-Iſland with either dog or gun, and from cutting down young white oak and hickory on Cobler's Neck, &c.

3X WILLIAM SEARS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.